

మేము ఇదివరకుఉండిన ఇంటినుండి స్వగృహమునకు మార్చుకొనుట పూర్తికానందుచేతను ఇతరానుకూలములు పొసగకపోవుటచేతను నేడుకూడ పత్రిక సమగ్రముగా ప్రకటింప లేనందులకు చింతిలుచున్నాము. సారకమహాశయలు మిమింతురుగాకయని ప్రార్థన. పత్రికాధిపతి.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF WAR.

Despatch From Sir John French.

LIBERATION OF FRENCH SOIL IMMINENT.

REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STRONG MEASURES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S AGENCY.)

To-day's telegrams bring the news that in the northern area i. e. that portion bordering France and Belgium the Allies have driven the enemy back thirty miles. A general progress throughout the line is reported for the Allies. Fighting seems thickest in south west Belgium where German attacks are said to have been repulsed—along the Ypres canal and at the crossings of the Yser river. Two violent attacks North and East of St. Die, probably from the Alsace-Lorraine side, have been repulsed. A report of a French victory including the capture of 40 German guns is being circulated. In the Eastern theatre the Austrians and the Germans are said to have fled in the direction of Kielce with their army cut in two and with 10,000 prisoners and 42 German cannon left behind. This certainly must be great advantage to Russia if the news should be officially confirmed. Another report announcing the wreck of a German train load of soldiers is of a similar nature. We understand that the English Press has called attention to the remarkable increase in the demands of neutral North Sea Countries for grain, petroleum products, and Coal and suggested the necessity of inquiring as to whether those countries are not supplying belligerent Germany.

We are glad to announce that Mr. Gokhale is much improved in health and will return to India by the middle of November.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir John French's Despatch.

LONDON, October 19 (5-35 P. M.)
The "London Gazette" publishes despatches from Sir John French continuing his report from August 28th.

The Retirement.

The British retirement being followed closely by the enemy's cavalry moving south-east from Saint Quentin and the enemy's pursuit being very vigorous. I represented my position to General Joffre on the 29th August and finally arranged to effect a further short retirement towards Compiègne and Soissons promising however to do my utmost to keep within a day's march of him. The German flank now appeared seriously to endanger my line of communications with Havre.

Change of Base.

I had already evacuated Amiens. Orders were given to change the base to Saint Nazaire and to establish an advance base at Le Mons.

General Joffre Changes Plans.

Despite the severe defeat of the German Guard Corps it was not part of General Joffre's plan to pursue the advantage and a General retirement on Marne was ordered. While closely adhering to strategic conception to draw the enemy until the situation appeared favourable for the assumption of the offensive General Joffre found it necessary to modify his methods from day to day owing to the developments of enemy's plans. We continued retirement and by September 2nd the British were south of the Marne between Lagny and Signy. After destroying bridges we continued retirement behind the Seine.

A Successful Offensive.

Meanwhile the enemy crossed the Marne in considerable force and threatened the allies all along the line. General Joffre informed me on September 5th that he intended to take the offensive forthwith as conditions were favourable. Combined movements against the German flank commenced on September 6th and a great battle opened stretching from Menonville to north of Verdun. It concluded in the evening of September 10th when the Germans had been driven back to the line of Soissons-Rheims losing thousands of prisoners many guns and enormous masses of transport.

The German Retreat.

About September 3rd the enemy appeared to have changed his plan determining to stop his advance direct on Paris for air reconnaissances on September 4th showed that his main columns were moving Southeast. I conceive it was about noon on 6th that the enemy realised that a powerful threat was being made against his flank and began a great retreat.

No Halt No Rest.

Although he regrets the heavy losses Sir John French thinks they are not excessive in view of the magnitude of the fight. From Mons to Seine and back to Aisne the British were ceaselessly engaged without a single day's halt or rest. On the morning of the 13th Sir John French ordered the British to advance and cross the Aisne. The enemy retired in the evening. Thereafter he made a determined stand in a strongly entrenched line from north of Compiègne along the valley of the Aisne to beyond Rheims.

Germans Strengthened.

The enemy's position was strengthened by siege artillery brought from Maubeuge which fell a few days previously. Sir John French learned on the 19th that General Joffre had made new plan of attack to envelope the German right. General Castelnau developed the action on the left on 23rd causing the enemy to withdraw considerable forces from the centre and the east. The enemy's opposition which had weakened showed renewed activity and attacks were continuous until the 28th, the enemy making a last great effort to establish ascendancy but he was everywhere unsuccessful suffering heavy losses.

A Severe Struggle.

Sir John French warmly praises the various branches of the service and concludes by saying that the fact that between September 12th to October 10th the total casualties were 561 Officers and 12,980 men proves the severity of the struggle. The battle of Aisne once more demonstrated the splendid spirit of gallantry and devotion animating all officers and men.

A Tribute to General Haig.

LONDON, October 19.
Sir John French's despatch pays tribute to the services rendered by the army corps under Sir Douglas Haig, the skilful and bold actions of which alone enabled Sir John French to maintain his position for more than three weeks of severe fighting on the north bank of the Aisne. Day after day, night after night the enemy's infantry hurled themselves against Sir Douglas Haig's forces in violent counter attacks which never once succeeded.

A Most Capable Commander.

Referring to Lieutenant-General Pulteney who took command of the third army corps just before the battle of the Marne Sir John says he has shown himself a most capable commander in the field.

Prince Arthur.

Prince Arthur of Connaught's intimate knowledge of languages has enabled Sir John French to employ him on confidential missions and his services have proved of considerable value.

The Use of Heavy Guns.

LONDON, October 18.—(9-50 P. M.)
The "London Gazette" contains seventeen columns of Sir John French's despatch covering movements of British troops from August 28th to September 28th giving dispositions and movements of troops in most minute detail. The despatch remarks "Our experiences in this campaign seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of larger calibre in great battles which last several days during which powerful entrenching work on both sides can be carried out. On the 23rd four six inch Howitzers which I asked for arrived from Home. These were brought into action on the 24th with very good results. "Commander Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps" continues the despatch "again proved their incalculable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of aircraft in tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between aircraft units in action."

A Tremendous Strain.

The despatch concludes by saying it is difficult to describe adequately the great strain to which the

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Officers and men have been subjected every hour of day and night. Attack and counter-attack occurred continually demanding extreme vigilance and permitting only a minimum of rest. The tax on the endurance of the troops has been further increased by heavy rain and cold."

Instances of British Gallantry.

Plucky Recovery of Horse Artillery

LONDON, October 18.
Field Marshal French's Despatch is enlivened by numerous incidents of gallantry of the British troops during the retreat:—The first Cavalry Brigade was overtaken by the German Cavalry on September 1st, in a thickly wooded country, south of Compiègne, when it lost for a time a Horse Artillery Battery. With the aid of detachments of the third Corps, it succeeded in recovering its own guns and captured twelve of the enemy's.

Crossing the Aisne.

The Despatch gives a graphic picture of the crossing of the Aisne. The enemy's position was exceedingly strong on the wooded slope, commanding all bridges. The enemy's strength was estimated at three Army Corps.

Pontoon Bridges.

Made Under Fire.

During several days the Engineers were incessantly working and eight pontoon bridges were thrown across that river generally under a very heavy Artillery fire which continued to play on the crossings after the bridges had been completed. Sir John French says:—"The operation of the Field Companies during this most trying time, are worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers."

Mentioned in Despatches.

LONDON, October 19

896 Officers and 625 Non-Commissioned Officers and men are mentioned in the despatches. They are fully representatives of all arms. The names of Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers appear side by side with those of Generals, Colonels and such ranks. A dozen Chaplains and Drummers, a Saddler and a Shoemaking smith and a number of Trumpeters are mentioned, and also some Territorials.

Indian Officers.

Mentioned in Despatches.

LONDON, October 19.

Officers of the Indian Army mentioned in despatches are Capt. J. K. Gataore (11th Lancers) attached to fourth Hussars. Lieutenant T. De Burgh (31st Lancers) attached to 5th Lancers. Lieutenant O'Gough (12th Cavalry) attached to 5th Lancers.

War Cable to the Viceroy.

Four German Destroyers Sunk.

SIMLA, October 18.

The following is the Secretary of State's cable to the Viceroy despatched at 8-20 last night:—The Admiralty announces that the cruiser "Undaunted" with the destroyer "Lance," "Lennox," "Legion" and "Loyal" sank four German destroyers off the Dutch coast this afternoon.

Slight British Losses.

LONDON, October 17.

The British loss in the destroyer action was one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the British destroyers was slight.

German Prisoners.

Thirty-one German survivors were made prisoners.

A Gallant Commander.

The cruiser "Undaunted" was commanded by Captain Fox, who was formerly in command of the "Amphion."

Distinguished Service Medal for Navy.

[LONDON, October 19.

The King has approved the establishment of a Distinguished Service Medal for the Navy in cases where the Distinguished Gallantry medal is not applicable.

Survivors Accounts.

LONDON, October 17.

The survivors of the "Hawke" who arrived at Aberdeen, have reported that the vessel was struck amidships close to one of the magazines. There was a terrible explosion, and a huge gap was rent in the vessel's side. She immediately listed heavily.

Stokers Graphic Description.

A most graphic description is given by the stoker, who was momentarily stunned. On recovering he found the engine-room an absolute inferno. One of the cylinders was wrecked, and hissing, scalding steam penetrated

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everywhere. The tank of oil fuel had ignited and was flaming furiously, but on his reaching the deck he found everything orderly. The captain, commander and midshipmen were on the bridge. Orders were being given calmly and were as calmly obeyed, but the list made it almost impossible to launch boats. The ship sank in five minutes. Only a small pinnace, a raft and a cutter were floating free. The stoker was picked up by the cutter which rowed round and round and took in as many as it safely could. They then threw their own lifebelts, oars and all moveable woodwork to the strugglers in the water, some of whom reached the sides of the cutter and hung on to the ropes. The raft was last seen crowded with seventy men standing knee deep in water. The pinnace was hopelessly overfilled and sank. The cutter drifted for five hours, when it was picked up by a Norwegian steamer. The latter searched for other survivors fruitlessly for an hour, and later transferred the survivors to the Aberdeen trawler.

Enemy Driven 30 Miles.

Good British Progress.

LONDON, October 17.—(9-30 P.M.) The Press Bureau states that the British troops made good progress in the Northern area during the last few days. The allies have driven the enemy back more than thirty miles.

Comforts for Indian Troops.

LONDON, October 18.

The Indian Troops Comforts Fund has reached fifty-thousand sterling.

Gunboat to be Stationed at Mahommerah.

LONDON, October 18.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Great Britain has decided to maintain a gunboat at Mahommerah.

German Prize Vessels Cargo.

Destroyed by Fire at Alexandria.

LONDON, October 17.

ALEXANDRIA.—The entire cargo of the German prize vessel "Suedmark," consisting of jute, tea and cocoanut, has been destroyed by fire in the customs storehouse. The loss is estimated at £200,000.

THE COLONIES.

A Storm in a Tea Pot.

COLONEL MARITZ'S TROOPS REBEL.

General Botha Takes Strong Measures.

LONDON, October 19.

CAPETOWN.—The commando under Colonel Maritz has rebelled in the north-west Cape Province and concluded an agreement with the Germans. The Union Government has replaced Maritz and proclaimed Martial Law. The Government will punish all rebels and traitors according to their deserts. This incident has caused utmost indignation throughout South Africa. Colonel Maritz has arrested officers and men of his commando who are unwilling to join the Germans and sent them to German Southwest Africa. The Union Government is taking vigorous measures to stamp out the rebellion. The Cape Dutch reprobate the conduct of Colonel Maritz in strongest terms and unreservedly offer General Botha their services in any capacity. The Dutch papers on the Rand indignantly denounce this treachery of the treachery of Colonel Maritz and call on the Dutch throughout South Africa to support the Government.

Denunciation by the Clergy.

The Maritz Commando numbers only five-hundred including Germans. General Botha has despatched a large force against them. A number of most influential Ministers of the Dutch reformed church have issued an open letter to ministers in which they characterize colonel Maritz's conduct as a shameful breach of faith.

Orange Commanders Indignant.

A meeting of commandants in the Northern Orange Free state pledged their entire support to the Union Government and recommended mobilisation of Burghers. The meeting denounced treason of Maritz as a blot on the honour of the Orange Free State.

Rallying Round Botha.

LONDON, October 18.

CAPETOWN.—Both town and country are rallying to the support of General Botha, who can get all the men he wants.

33,000 Canadian Volunteers in Training.

LONDON, October 19.

OTTAWA.—The Premier announces that the Government will keep 30,000 volunteers in training for war to a finish.

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INDIA.

German Trade Through Neutral States.

ALLAHABAD, October 18.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The Home papers have been displaying some interest on the subject of the possible extent of German trading through neutral countries and call attention to the remarkable increase in the demands of other North Sea countries for grain, petroleum products and coal.

A Correspondent's Suggestion.

An article in the "Times" from a correspondent, expresses the hope that certain vessels recently chartered for this trade will be held up in the North Sea until the Governments concerned give a guarantee concerning the ultimate destination of the cargoes. Holland has just prohibited the export of petroleum.

From East to West Again.

Reports are published concerning the retransfer of a part of the German forces in Russian territory to the western frontier. The experts discredit this view laying stress on the importance of the eastern fighting already begun. At the same time it is admitted that a Russian withdrawal on the further side of the Vistula above Warsaw would hinder the Russian resumption of the offensive.

Enemies' Armies Cut Into Two.

In order to prevent such a German move the "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent states that in well informed circles it is asserted that the Russians have repulsed the Austrians and Germans who are said to have fled in the direction of Kielce with the army cut in two. It is reported that 10,000 prisoners and 42 German cannons were captured.

Liberation of French Soil Imminent.

The "Times" Bordeaux correspondent says:—The steady movement of the allies northward is regarded as presaging an early victory for the allies. The impression is general that we are on the eve of the liberation of the French soil from the invaders. It is considered the enemy will be forced to weaken their centre. The result of the main action now transferred to the north must tend to place Von Kluck's army in danger and bring about a retreat of the Crown Prince's army which is in jeopardy more especially because snow is falling in the Ardennis.

Reported French Victory.

A report has been received in London of a French victory and the capture of 40 German guns.

Reversion to Military Duty.

The "Pioneer" understands that all Royal Engineers and sub-officers below the rank of Colonel employed under the Public Works Department will shortly revert to military duty.

Russia's Waiting Game.

LAHORE, October 18.

The following are Civil and Military Gazette's cables:—

London, October 18.

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent says:—It is authoritatively reported that the Germans are conveying to Western and Eastern theatres considerable numbers of newly formed units. It looks as if the Russians had decided to play a waiting game, otherwise they would not give the Germans time to entrench and there by prolong the whole course of operations.

Germans to Winter in Poland.

Reliable information shows that the Germans seriously contemplate wintering in Poland. They are endeavouring to assemble as many horses as possible, even the poorest specimens are being requisitioned from the peasants who are forming guerilla bands and attacking the invaders regardless of the most terrible reprisals.

A Railway Wrecked.

The Railway near Nowo Radomak has been wrecked and a train load of Germans killed. All roads from the frontier to the Vistula are encumbered with German transport wagons and dead horses. The roads are impassable owing to rains. The Austrian prisoners are starved and are praying for the end of the war. The Austrian batteries are under horses and the animals are scarcely able to move.

FRANCE.

French Communiqué.

Germans Driven Away with Losses.

LONDON, October 19.—(12-45 A.M.)

A Paris official Communiqué issued at eleven o'clock says that last night the Germans essayed two violent attacks north and east of St. Die. The attacks were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy. No other information of importance has been received regarding the day's operations.

Optimistic Press Despatches.

LONDON, October 19.

Recent Press despatches from France are exceedingly optimistic. As an example, a "Daily Chronicle" telegram

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dated yesterday says the Germans have abandoned Courtrai and are retreating sullenly on the road from Tourain to Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Quentin. They are exhausted and are suffering from enteric. The prisoners are sick, starved and weary.

Breakdown of German Railway Communications.

It is suspected in Paris that German railway communications with Mauberge and Mezieres have broken down and only the Mons line is working.

The Zone Between the Armies Like a Fog.

There has been heavy rain recently and the zone between the armies is like a bog.

Allies' Progress Maintained

LONDON, October 18.

PARIS, 18th.—An official communiqué issued at midnight says:—Along the whole front simple cannonade is proceeding. The progress on the left continues. We have occupied Fromelles, south-west of Lille.

German Attack Repulsed.

French marines along the Ypres canal to the sea have repulsed a German attack.

A Paris Official Bulletin.

Slight Progress of the Allies.

LONDON, October 19.—(5-35 P. M.)

A Paris communiqué states that the Belgian army in Belgium has vigorously repulsed several attacks against crossings of Yser.

The allies' left wing north of La Basse canal has occupied the front of Givenchy.

The Allies at Fronderlies have retaken Armentieres.

We made marked advance yesterday north of Arras and made a slight progress at certain points between Arras and Oise.

The situation in the centre and on the right wing is unchanged.

A French Destroyer's Capture.

LONDON, October 18.

A French destroyer has captured near Marseilles a Dutch cargo boat, the "Koenig Emma," with a general cargo from Batavia for Hamburg.

General

The Scheldt Mined by Germans.

LONDON, October 17.

It is reported that the Germans have mined the Scheldt below Antwerp.

Hungarians Accuse Austrians

Of Neglect of Defences.

CALCUTTA, October 18.

A "Statesman's" cablegram quotes:—The "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent says that the arrival of 17,000 refugees from Maramares created consternation. The Hungarians accuse the Austrians of neglecting the defence of Hungary in order to protect Vienna and Prague.

Special War Tax Measure

Passed in the American Senate.

LONDON, October 19.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has passed a special war tax measure raising one hundred million dollars annually. It will be submitted to the House of Representatives. It is expected that the increases will include spirits, beer bonds, stocks and luxuries.

Italian Foreign Policy.

LONDON, October 18.

An authoritative statement issued in Rome says it will be well not to over-estimate the importance of the change in the Ministry from the point of view of Italy's foreign policy. Whoever may be selected to succeed the late Marquis, the Cabinet's line of conduct will not be sensibly modified, as it depends on internal questions the solution of which is progressing slowly.

Dutch Liner Strikes a Mine.

Voyage Continued.

LONDON, October 17.

The Dutch liner "Noordam" bound from New York for Rotterdam sends a wireless message saying that she has struck a mine in the North Sea but is proceeding under her own steam. Seven men on board were injured.

The Dutch Steamer "Noordam."

LONDON, October 19.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Noordam" which struck a mine has arrived at Maasluis. Her stern and rudder are slightly damaged.